

## Boucetta returns after Arab tour

RABAT (R) — Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta returned here Monday night after touring 10 Arab capitals delivering messages from King Hassan in preparation for an Arab summit in Morocco next month. Foreign ministers will meet in Mohammedia, north of Casablanca, on Aug. 28 to prepare the summit expected to focus on Lebanon an Arab League spokesman in Tunis said. The last Arab summit meeting in November in Fez, Morocco, was suspended after five hours of debate on a Saudi Arabian Middle East peace plan. Mr. Boucetta visited Saudi, Arabia, Syria, Jordan, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain; Iraq, Kuwait and Tunisia. Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Kilbi arrived together with Mr. Boucetta and said he would discuss arrangements for the summit with King Hassan.

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## Yemens offer troops to fight Israel

DAMASCUS (R) — North and South Yemen have agreed to a Libyan proposal to send troops and air force units to fight Israeli forces in Lebanon, South Yemen Deputy Premier Ali Antar was quoted Tuesday as saying. In an interview with the official Syrian News Agency SANA in Damascus, Brig. Antar said the agreement was contained in a message given Tuesday to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad from President Ali Abdullah Saleh and President Ali Nasser Mohammad of North and South Yemen. Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi earlier this month called on each Arab country to send a brigade and an air force squadron to fight alongside Palestinian and Syrian forces in Lebanon. Sudan has also responded favourably.

## International group condemns Israel

NICOSIA (R) — An international commission of inquiry into Israeli crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples ended a two-day conference here Tuesday. The 18-member group included British lawyer John Platts-Mills, who convened and chaired the meeting, former U.S. Attorney-General Ramsey Clark, Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis, and former Portuguese President Francisco de Costa Gomes. Accusing Israel of genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian people, the group called for an immediate and unconditional Israeli withdrawal and appealed to Israeli soldiers "to help stop this abominable war." Mr. Platts-Mills, setting out the commission's findings and conclusions, said Israel was accused of crimes against peace, crimes against humanity and war crimes. Group members presented evidence they said they had gathered during a two-week visit to Lebanon. This included interviews with unnamed Israeli officers in which they condemned their own country's invasion of Lebanon.

## Israel blocks UNIFIL entry

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — For the second time in a month the Israeli army has prevented U.N. peacekeeping forces, stationed along the southern Lebanese border from travelling into Israel. An army spokesman said the ban was ordered for "security reasons" Monday afternoon and was lifted Tuesday on the Defence Ministry's orders but gave no other details. Security sources said Irish Gen. William Callaghan, commander of the U.N. Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL), had asked Israel's chief of staff for a full explanation.

## Greece expects some injured Palestinians to arrive Saturday

ATHENS (R) — A group of wounded Palestinian commandos will arrive here on Saturday for medical treatment, the first of about 300 Greece has agreed to take, a government spokesman said Tuesday. The Greek government said last week it had agreed to a proposal by U.S. special envoy Philip Habib to accept 200 to 300 wounded Palestinians for treatment in Greek hospitals.

## Silent protest in U.S. against Israel

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A group of black-dressed women carrying signs asking the world to pray for the living and dead in Lebanon held a silent vigil outside U.N. headquarters here Tuesday to protest against Israeli actions in the Middle East. The protest was sponsored by the Washington-based Arab Women's Council.

## U.S. Senate okays new immigration bill

WASHINGTON (R) — The Senate approved a bill Tuesday that would revise U.S. immigration policy for the first time in 30 years by limiting immigrants to 425,000 a year. The bill would also give U.S. residency to illegal aliens already well established in America, but impose fines of up to \$1,000 for a first offence and even jail sentences for repeated offences on employers who hire illegal aliens in the future. If passed by the House of Representatives, the bill would limit "family reunification" immigration of relatives to 375,000 a year, with preference going to sons and daughters of U.S. citizens. The remaining 75,000 immigrants would, in order of preference, be "aliens of exceptional ability in the sciences, arts, professions or business," skilled workers, investors, and managers of large U.S. businesses, and other aliens. Aliens resident in the United States since 1977 would be granted permanent residency while those in the country since 1980 would be given temporary residency.



The Italian contingent of an international peace-keeping force for Beirut is reviewed Monday by Lt.-Gen. Riccardo Bisognano in Legnano, Italy, prior to the forces' departure for Briandial in southern Italy, where they will board two landing crafts in the next few days (A.P. wirephoto)

## French policy 'will not be altered'

## Mitterrand chalks out anti-terrorist measures

PARIS (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand said Tuesday that extremist attacks against Jewish interests in Paris would not force him to alter his Middle East policy and announced a series of measures to root out terrorism.

He also rejected charges from Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin that France was suffering a wave of anti-Semitism and suggested that Mr. Begin would spend his time better if he worked for peace in his region.

Speaking in a television address devoted to recent extremist attacks and his Middle East policy, Mr. Mitterrand said extremists had chosen France as a target because it represented the principal factor for peace in the Lebanon conflict.

The president was referring in particular to a gun attack on a Jewish restaurant in Paris last week in which six people were killed. Police believe an extremist Palestinian group was responsible.

Mr. Mitterrand said France would maintain its policy of what he called "presence and balance" in the Middle East.

"I shall not give it up under threats and obviously I intend to organise the country, the public

services, the police in such a way that this terrorism is at last punished," he said.

Mr. Mitterrand, who broke off his summer vacation to preside over an emergency cabinet meeting, pledged an unrelenting campaign to hunt down the perpetrators of political violence in France.

Among new measures aimed at mobilising a national effort against terrorism, Mr. Mitterrand announced the creation of a post of secretary of state for public security and said a senior gendarmerie officer was being appointed to coordinate action.

Mr. Mitterrand said Commander Christian Prouteau, head of the elite gendarmerie intervention brigade, would be given the coordination job. Joseph Franceschi, a junior minister for the aged, was appointed to the new ministerial post.

Other measures include the establishment of a centralised anti-terrorist data bank, tighter frontier controls, a ban on the sale of certain weapons, heavy reinforcement of police services dealing with public security and closer cooperation with other European police forces.

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# HOME REPORT

## Pollution and the environment

# Six major groups of air pollutants

By Mustafa M. Salma

**AIR POLLUTION** is defined as contamination of the air by waste production from the activities of man or the "excessive concentration of foreign matter in the air which adversely affects the well being of the individual or causes damage to property."

Air pollution is older than man. In fact, its origin can be dated back accurately to the creation of our planet, in an age when erupting volcanoes blackened the skies with countless tonnes of cinders and ash. Today we still have volcanoes and many other sources of natural air pollution. Among these are: Sandstorms, forest fires ignited by lightning, decaying vegetation and pollens.

Yet, these natural air pollutants have been counterbalanced by the atmosphere's natural cleaning action. Particulate matter, dust, drifts, agglomerates gradually settle or is rained out of the sky. Gases oxidize or convert to less harmful forms and become attached to particles.

But when man entered the picture, he disturbed this natural balance. Today when we speak of air pollution, many think of the complex array of emissions associated with our modern, highly industrialised civilisation, such as gases, fumes, and fine particulate matter. Still other commonly constructed pollutants are exhaust fumes from automobiles, locomotives, aircraft and products of incinerators and radioactive fallout. Therefore, it is both apparent and true that man's growth and development has been closely paralleled by a growth in the type and quantity of his waste.

People cause air pollution and more people, more factories, more cars, mean more air pollution, which occurs over one hundred varieties and they can have widely different effects at different concentrations.

In practice pollutants are divided into six major groups: Particulate matter, carbon monoxide, sulphur oxides, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons, and photochemical smog products.

Particulate matter consists of solid and liquid substances in a wide range of sizes such as dust, mist, ash, smoke and fumes. Some of these particles are visible as smoke and some are microscopic. Very small particles remain in the air for long periods and can be transported by wind. Particulate matter causes grime in cities, dirt, in our homes and soil on our

clothes.

They also scatter light and carry poisonous materials to our lungs. Some particulate pollutants emitted from industrial sources and automobile exhaust are much more toxic than others. Highly toxic substances such as arsenic, cadmium and asbestos are associated with specific industries and are of concern only in the vicinity of the source. Fluorides, which causes severe damage to vegetation and cattle, are discharged into the atmosphere during the manufacture of phosphate fertilizers. Lead is a cumulative poison that is taken into the body in food and water as well as air.

Lead can damage the brains of young children and cause death. It can also impair the functioning of the nervous system in adults. Most of the lead in our atmosphere is emitted by motor vehicles burning leaded fuels.

### Carbon monoxide

Carbon monoxide is produced by the incomplete burning of the carbon in fuels. About 95 per cent of the carbon monoxide in our air comes from internal combustion engines such as automobiles, trucks, and buses.

Carbon monoxide is colourless, odourless invisible poisonous gas which replaces oxygen in the bloodstream which is needed to carry on body metabolism. In high concentrations it kills quickly; at lower concentrations it brings dizziness, headaches, and slowing of mental processes. Exposure is dangerous to certain people who are afflicted with heart disease, anaemia, asthma and other respiratory ailments.

### Sulphur oxides

Sulphur oxides are corrosive, acrid, poisonous gases produced when burning "fossil fuels" containing sulphur, like coal and oil. Burning produces sulphur dioxide gas which oxidizes further with moisture in the air to form sulphuric acid mist ( $H_2SO_4$ ).

Sulphur pollution in the air decreases visibility, destroys paint, corrodes electrical equipment, attacks nylon, and kills plants.

### Nitrogen oxides

Nitrogen oxides are produced when fuel is burned at the high

temperatures reached in vehicle engines, electrical power plants and boilers in industrial operation. The major two pollutants are nitric oxide ( $NO$ ), and nitrogen dioxide ( $NO_2$ ). Mixtures of these two compounds are known as oxides of nitrogen and they are involved in photochemical reactions that contribute to photochemical smog.

Nitrogen dioxide in the levels found in polluted air causes irritation to the eyes, throat, and nose. Studies indicate that nitrogen dioxide increases susceptibility to infection and pulmonary changes have been caused in experimental animals by sustained exposures at higher levels. It also seems to restrict the growth of plants.

When fuels or organic waste materials are burned, a class of pollutants known as organic compounds (hydrocarbons, aldehydes, and carbonyls) are created, along with carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and smoke particles. These organic compounds are the result of incomplete combustion and range in complexity from methane, to much more complex molecules containing carbon, hydrogen and oxygen in varying proportions.

Organic compounds are also emitted to the atmosphere when gasoline, paint, ink and solvents evaporate. It has been estimated that breathing the air of an average city is equivalent, in terms of this cancer producing substance in cigarette smoking, to smoking seven cigarettes a day.

The principal pollution problem of hydrocarbons is their ability to enter into a reaction in the atmosphere with other gases (oxides of nitrogen) under the influence of ultra-violet radiation to produce photochemical smog.

### Photochemical smog-oxidant

Photochemical smog results from a chemical reaction which takes place in the atmosphere between nitrogen oxides and reactive organic gases under the influence of sunshine. The major effect of oxidants are visibility reduction, vegetation damage and eye irritation. The largest fraction of photochemical smog is ozone ( $O_3$ ).

Other substances include nitrogen dioxide and peroxyacetyl (PAN). The biggest source of gases that trigger photochemical smog is the automobile emission-

grind grain. Several millennia later, when Petra became the capital of the Nabataean kingdom, the Nabataeans built agricultural terraces over the rocky, uneven ground, the remains of which are still visible on the hilly surface.

# The six levels of Beidha

By Mohammad M. Khadija

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Mr. Khadija is a staff archaeologist with the Jordan Department of Antiquities.

JORDAN'S claim to the title, "Cradle of Civilisation," was substantially bolstered by the discovery, in 1960, of the very ancient village of Beidha, a discovery that has pushed our knowledge of early man back into the pre-pottery beginnings of civilisation, when hunting, tillage, grinding and building were all done by implements chipped and polished out of stone. The excavations undertaken at the site by Diana Kirkbride and the Jordan Department of Antiquities have uncovered six main building levels that contain the ruins of four different types of architecture, each with its own individual and significant style and building techniques.

Beidha, situated some 1,000 metres above sea level among the rock formations left by the Great Rift earthquake, was inhabited 9,000 years ago by Neolithic man. Our excavations revealed that even during this early age, before the invention of pottery, people knew how to build houses and

grind grain. Several millennia later, when Petra became the capital of the Nabataean kingdom, the Nabataeans built agricultural terraces over the rocky, uneven ground, the remains of which are still visible on the hilly surface.

### Level I (circa 6000 B.C.)

Due to erosion and the destruction caused by the Nabataean terracing, proper identification of this uppermost level was difficult. We found, however, evidence of small rectangular houses and remains of their plastered floors.

### Levels II and III (6600 B.C.)

Houses in these levels were all of the same size, except for a large house in Level II, a single room of 9 by 7 metres, with massive walls still standing to the height of one metre. Entrance was made through doorways in the walls, which were thick enough to accommodate three descending steps to the plastered floor inside. There was a hearth in the center.

To the south and west were long rectangular buildings with unplastered, wide walls, divided by corridors into six rooms. Artifacts



Rectangular house, Level II.

suggest that they were workshops rather than dwellings—workshops for crafts that show a certain degree of specialisation, even at this early date. One room contained a variety of heavy implements—grinders, polishers, axes and querns. In another room, an oval wooden box holding 114 choice flints was found. No hearths were found in any of the rooms, and perhaps the dwellings were built on top. The big house, the only one with a hearth, probably was a communal dining room for the workers.

### Level IV (circa 6700 B.C.)

This level revealed the finest building techniques of any found at Beidha. The houses were rectangular, but with curving walls and rounded corners. One large house contained postholes within its walls, indicating a link with earlier levels. Floors and walls were plastered and there were fireplaces in the rooms.

### Level V (circa 6800 B.C.)

This level was found by a sounding to the side of the Level IV's houses, and was much damaged by



Grinding stones, 8,500 years old.



Circular house, Level VI.

ious crafts carried out in the rooms—grinding, chipping, etc. Charred remains indicated that one of these houses had been destroyed by a very fierce fire.

Under Level VI was found a mud brick wall with a curved interior face and mud plaster surface. This produced purely Mesolithic (pre-Neolithic) artifacts. It is probable that the Neolithic newcomers to Beidha were attracted by the small tell (hill) with denuded mudbrick walls on the summit, surrounded by inviting outside land.

A cemetery, found outside the village, revealed that burial practices in Beidha were of the somewhat macabre type familiar in other sites, such as Jericho and Hacilar and Catal Huyuk in Turkey. Adults were buried without heads, while infants and small children were buried in an undisturbed state under the floors.

Each village of the six main levels seems to have lasted an average of 75 years, deduced from the amount and kind of debris that filled one level before new occupants began to build on top.

—Jordan magazine

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Koran

17:50 Cartoons

18:10 Treasure Island

18:35 Walt Disney

19:00 Local Programme

19:35 Local Programme

on Development

News in Arabic

20:30 Arabic Series

21:35 Local Programme

Wise Poets

23:10 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

French Programmes

News in French

News in Hebrew

20:30 Comedy

One Hundred Great Paintings

We will meet again

News in English

Special Programme on Lebanon

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 90 MHz, FM

& party on 9500 KHz, SW

07:00 Morning Show

News Summary

10:05 Morning Show

News Summary

12:05 Pop Session

New Summary

13:05 Pop Session

News Bulletin

14:00 Instrumental

14:30 New Music

Concert Hour

16:00 News Summary

16:05 Instrumentals, Old Favourites

Talking Points, Pop Session

18:05 News Summary

Over a Cup of Tea, Story Time

19:00 Newsdesk

Date with a Star

Evening Show

News Summary

21:05 Evening Show

News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk

06:30 Country Style

06:45 Financial News

06:55 Reflections

07:00 World News

07:05 News Roundup

07:30 24-Hour News

Summary 07:30 Tantura 07:45 The

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### FILM

\*The Treasure of Sierra Madre, by John Huston, at the American Centre at 6:00 p.m.

### EXHIBITION

\* Of photographs covering 30 years of King Hussein's visits to the U.S., at the American Centre.

### CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520

British Council 36147-8

French Cultural Centre 37009

German Cultural Centre 44203

Soviet Cultural Centre 20449

Turkish Cultural Centre 39777

Hayas Arts Centre 65195

Hussein Youth City 67181

Y.W.C.A. 41793

Y.W.C.A. 64251

Amman Municipal Library 36111

University of Jordan Library 84355

### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: jewelry and

costumes 100 years old. Also

mosaics and reliefs 4th to 18th

centuries. The Roman Theatre

Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 57760.

## Forum Humanum calls for withdrawing Nobel Peace Prize from Begin

AMMAN (J.T.) — Forum Humanum, a youth organisation established last year in Jordan, Tuesday called on the Nobel Prize for peace committee to withdraw the award given to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in 1980. The call was made in a cable to the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm, Sweden. Following is the full text:

To: Nobel Prize Foundation

Since the terrorist Begin violated all Geneva conventions, and all the human rights adopted by the United Nations...

Since he is using all the destructive weapons and internationally forbidden bombs...

Since he boasts of destroying Lebanon; wrecking buildings; killing civilians; depriving people of their basic rights; mainly food, water and medical supplies...

Since he stole the smile from our children's faces, and stifled in us all feelings of love and forgiveness, and wiped out all the possible opportunities for peace settlements...

Since he killed our unarmed people — Lebanese and Palestinians — and deprived our fighters of defending our land and of protecting the life of their besieged people...

Since he executed and mistreated our war captives...

Since he occupied our land and is enjoying life in land not his; since it is teaching his fighters violence and hatred...

We here, the undersigned, in the name of the youth in Jordan, call upon the Spouses of Nobel Prize to withdraw the peace prize Begin was awarded, for he proved to be a Nazi criminal and not a peace-seeker.

We call upon the world and all international organisations that believe in humanity to support our cause and to exert efforts towards the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation army from Lebanon and consider the Palestinian problem with objectivity and justice, irrespective of the Zionist propaganda.

We condemn all Israeli practices in Lebanon as well as all the other powers backing Israel.

In the name of humanity and peace, we call upon the supporters of peace to let peace prevail in our land.

As part of humanity, our people have the right to live in peace.

Forum Humanum in Jordan.

## Badran heads meeting on agricultural marketing

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran presided at his office on Tuesday morning over a meeting of the Higher Agricultural Council. The council discussed a working paper on organising and developing agricultural marketing in Jordan, which focused on the significance of marketing agricultural products as one of the most important elements in agricultural development.

The paper explained the basic outlines of agricultural marketing

in Jordan and called for a quick and basic for all agricultural marketing problems from which the agricultural sector suffers. The paper proposed taking several measures to tackle these problems.

The council formed a committee to study the proposed measures and to submit detailed reports on them. The council also reviewed the decisions the council took in its last session and the decisions implemented so far.

## Soviet delegation to arrive

AMMAN (Petra) — A Soviet delegation including experts in the field of vocational training will arrive in Amman on Aug. 27 for a week-long working visit during which it will get acquainted with the activities of the Vocational Training Institute.

The delegation's visit falls within the context of the agree-

## 9,915 telephones installed between January, July

AMMAN (Petra) — Communications Minister Mohammad Abdou Al Zaben, in his capacity as chairman of the Telecommunications Corporation, has said that between January and July 1982, the corporation had installed 9,915 new telephones, including 5,054 telephones in Amman and suburbs and 4,861 telephones in the rest of the governorates and districts.

Dr. Zaben added that the expansion of the telephone networks will include several areas of Amman and the telephones in these areas will be installed in steps in the next two months. He said that all applications for tele-

phones in the area of Marka will be checked soon in preparation for installing telephones there. New telephone networks are being installed in Marka and the already existing networks are being expanded. A 200-number telephone switchboard will be installed in the Alia housing estate and a 100-number telephone switchboard will be installed in Umm Qasir and a 200-number switchboard will be installed in Sabah, he said.

The committee approved applica-

tions for installing 579 new telephones in several parts of Amman.

## Surplus of doctors, shortage of nurses predicted for 1985

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zuhair Malhas said that by the end of the 1981-85 development plan, Jordan will have a surplus of doctors, chemists and dentists and a shortage of nurses and para medics.

Dr. Malhas said studies have indicated that the surplus in doc-

tors is expected to exceed 2,000, not to say the pharmacists and dentists. As for the shortage in nurses, it will reach 680 nurses and 400 midwives in addition to 900 paramedics. Dr. Malhas called on secondary school students, who did not acquire high averages in their *Tawjihi*, to study professions other than medicine.

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## Cabinet forms delegation for Morocco meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has formed the Jordanian delegation to the meetings of the Arab foreign ministers scheduled to be held in Al Muhammadiyah in Morocco on Aug. 28, and appointed Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem delegation leader.

The delegation, which will include several high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry, will also participate in the meetings of

the Islamic foreign ministers conference scheduled to be held in Niamey, the capital of Niger on Aug. 20.

The cabinet also formed the Jordanian delegation to the meetings of the 26th conference of the International Energy Commission (IEC) which will be held in Vienna on Aug. 20 and appointed the Jordanian ambassador in Bern delegation leader.

## Arab committee asserts rights of Palestinians

AMMAN (Petra) — The Higher Arab Committee for Palestine has asserted the need for upholding the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state on their national soil.

The committee also called for ending the Iraqi-Iranian war to enable Iraq to participate in coping with the challenges facing the Arab Nation, notably the Israeli aggression on Lebanon, the siege of Beirut and the dangers posed to the Arab Nation.

The committee also called for

the departure of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) from Beirut could put the Kingdom of Jordan — one of the countries expected to receive the PLO fighters — back into the hot seat of Middle East politics.

Jordan's Crown Prince Hassan outlined some of the kingdom's political dilemmas in an interview here last week. He said that Jordan is prepared to grant refuge to an undetermined number of PLO fighters from Beirut who hold Jordanian passports, and that Jordan will "welcome" PLO chairman Yasser Arafat if he chooses to come here.

But Prince Hassan also expressed concern about possible threats to the kingdom from both Arab radicals and the Israelis in the aftermath of the battle of Beirut. He said he fears a new "drift toward violence" by bitter PLO factions. And he warned that Israel means, while may hope to provoke a "demographic upheaval" in Jordan that would transform the kingdom into a Palestinian state, easing international pressure on Israel to create such a state on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

The 35-year-old Jordanian Crown Prince is heir to the throne of his older brother, King Hussein. The Crown Prince seemed preoccupied as he spoke of the failure of the Arab states and the superpowers to check Israel's invasion of Lebanon. He said the invasion "invites a period of instability in the region."

Jordan is also joining other moderate Arab states in pressing for an

Arab summit conference that would endorse the Mideast peace plan proposed a year ago by Saudi Arabia's then-Crown Prince Fahd.

Jordanians see the Fahd plan as the best hope for reviving diplomatic pressure for a Palestinian settlement in the aftermath of the battle of Beirut. The plan proposes establishing a Palestinian homeland in Israeli-occupied territories in return for Arab recognition of Israel's

right to exist.

The Fahd plan was drafted by Soviet-backed Syria at an aborted

Arab League summit in November in Fez, Morocco. Prince Hassan argued that if the Fahd plan had been approved at Fez, "possibly much of the tragedy (in Lebanon) could have been avoided."

"I hope the point is clear in American minds," Prince Hassan said,

"that violence would not only mean the destruction of Arab political structures and institutions, but could also invite major threats to

Western and, in particular, American interests."

## Cabinet approves plan of projects with UNICEF

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has approved an agreement on a working plan between Jordan and the UNICEF on the Ayn Al Dabk water project which will cost \$260,000 and the Bani Hamdeh water project which will cost \$700,000. The cabinet decided to authorise the National Planning

Council (NPC) president to sign the two agreements on behalf of the government.

The cabinet also approved the scholarship presented by the European Economic Community (EEC) for training Personnel working in the agricultural saplings units in the Jordan Valley.

## JEA starts electrification of 31 southern villages

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) began on Tuesday implementing a project for the installation of the necessary electric networks to electrify 31 villages in the southern areas of the country at a cost of JD 2,200,000.

A report prepared by the JEA on energy consumption said that the continuation of economic activity and its growth in the various productive sectors in Jordan would proportionally increase the country's need of energy. The report explained that demand for energy will noticeably increase in

the next five years during the implementation of the projects included in the five-year development plan and that energy consumption would reach some 2,130,000 tonnes of fuel, a growth by over 16 per cent compared to consumption in 1980.

Power consumption in Jordan rose in the first half of the current month of August by 25 per cent compared with the same time of 1981, making one week's production of electricity now equivalent to a year's production in the early sixties.

The Royal Jordanian Airline, Alia, owns 88 per cent of the company's capital and the Sultanate of Oman owns 12 per cent of the capital. The former director of the company was an American pilot.

During the current five-year development plan (1981-85), the total supply of the local workforce is expected to reach 144,000 people, while the demand of the local labour market would reach 117,400. However, due to the emigration of Jordanians abroad, there would be a shortage of university graduates, technicians and skilled workers. The shortage of male and female university and mathematics teachers would reach 1024, the shortage in the banks of Jordan would reach 9,051 technicians and 43,786 skilled workers. Meanwhile, there would be a little surplus in the literary academic specialisations reaching 713 male and female teachers and a bigger surplus of semi-skilled workers reaching 19,494, the study says.

AMMAN (Petra) — The number of Arab and foreign workers in Jordan will drop to 62,000 in 1985 while the number of Jordanians working abroad will increase from 250,000 in 1980 to 303,000 workers in 1985, according to a study by the National Planning Council (NPC) on population and manpower in the East Bank of Jordan published by Al Oufiq weekly magazine.

According to the study, Jordan's population is expected to jump from 2.15 million people in 1979 to 2.69 million in 1985, ie a natural annual growth of 3.8 per cent. The study also expects a rise in national workforce by 4.7 per cent per year for the period from 1979 to 1984 and by 4.2 per cent for the period that will follow until the year 2,000.

The total number of graduates who will join the workforce from 1981-85 will reach some 143,900, including some 63,500 graduates of universities, institutes, and Jordanian education and training centres, bringing up the national workforce in Jordan will rise from some 456,000 in 1980 to 564,000 in 1985.

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The ministry has also decided to lift the ban imposed on dealing with other foreign companies and ships after they have abided by the boycott of Israel decisions.

The blacklisted companies include Levi Strauss and its 38 branches spread in the various parts of the world.

## Companies blacklisted for dealing with Israel

AMMAN (Petra) — The minister of finance and customs has decided to blacklist a number of foreign companies and ships in implementation of the decisions of the Arab boycott of Israel office

• because these companies or branches are cooperating with Israel.

They also denounced "Arab and world silence and lack of action by those who are bragging about steadfastness and confrontation while they actually failed to act in the face of the Zionist onslaught."

The ministers also hailed the Jordanian Armed Forces, officers and men, as a symbol of the homeland's dignity. They also declared that the Armed Forces should be provided with all means of armament and strength to enable it to perform its national duty in defending the homeland and the Arab Nation.

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## Poor Mr. Sharon

PALESTINE Liberation Organisation (PLO) foreign affairs spokesman Farouk Kaddoumi has told a United Nations General Assembly session that the United States' attitude towards the crisis in Lebanon has been characterised by "blackmail and hypocrisy". We think that assessment is just about right, and we see further evidence for it with every passing day. Take, if you would, the most recent tale of how Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon wanted to visit Washington recently but was turned down by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. One American official was quoted as saying of Sharon that "he's just unwelcome here. Not other Israelis, just him."

This is an old technique used by the weak-kneed American apologists for Israel in Washington who are forever trying to justify Israel's militarism without wishing to assume any of the responsibility for it as Israel's suppliers of arms, money and political succour. By singling out Mr. Sharon as the bad guy, Washington is hoping that the world would make an artificial distinction between his personal policies and those of the state and people

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### *Al Ra'i: The cornerstone of an honourable future*

An open dialogue took place Monday between Prime Minister Mudar Badran and the heads of municipal and rural councils. The dialogue was considered as a renewed ring of the connection between leadership and people in our Jordanian-Palestinian community. Views were exchanged in the meeting over the Jordanian stance towards the non-stop developing events in the region and the responsibilities of Arabs in that regard.

Repeating its firm belief of the necessity to defend the Arab rights on Arab lands whether in Palestine, Lebanon or Iraq, Jordan will keep clutching to its national commitment and to call upon all Arabs to follow the Jordanian example. That was what His Majesty King Hussein repeatedly emphasised on various occasions.

In conformity with that Jordan will not hesitate to boost all Arab efforts directed at building a unified Arab will and a true Arab solidarity. Jordan, thus, will remain the solid rock on which will break all domination plots of which the starting point was the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The failure of the Camp-David plans could be taken as

### *Al Dustour: Arab solidarity and the internal front*

The Israeli aggression on Lebanon is not the last. It is only a beginning of a new phase of Israeli ambitions in the Arab World. Israel plans to create a new political status in the area, through which it can set up a Lebanese sectarian regime that will be the bud that carries the U.S.-Israeli plots in the whole region.

That fact must spur Arabs to confront the situation with effective techniques that can prevent the Israeli from transforming their ambitions into actualities. The "crisis" in Lebanon would not have reached its current state had the Arabs taken decisive measures to cure the problem at birth, as stated by Prime Minister Badran.

Mr. Badran also said, in his meeting with the heads of the municipal and rural councils, that the forthcoming Arab summit conference will definitely be held and will be serious and honest in

taking Arab decisions that will reinforce the Arab will and make it more practical and influential.

And Jordan, while doing its best to make real the solidarity of Arabs, acts with its confidence of the necessity of some kind of impact with the enemy who is trying to overcome the Arabs, state by state. In addition, Jordan is very careful to keep maintaining brotherly relations with all Arab states, embodying its belief of the unity of the Arab fate.

Mr. Badran's speech has doubtlessly reflected the belief of every citizen of this country that the connection of efforts on the internal front is the solid stone upon which will collapse all manoeuvres of our enemy. Furthermore, the internal front poses the backbone of our brave armed forces. In order to achieve this all citizens will be trained on using arms.

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Mr. Badran also said, in his meeting with the heads of the municipal and rural councils, that the forthcoming Arab summit conference will definitely be held and will be serious and honest in

taking Arab decisions that will reinforce the Arab will and make it more practical and influential.

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Rifai  
edia

By John Chadwick  
Reuter

## Millions of Oliver Twists live in their own world

this week.

In Quito, 10-year-old Juan Del Diablo told investigators how he became a shoeshine boy. "We were standing on a street corner one day when my father jumped on a bus and left me there. My mother had been killed by a car when I was six."

In Istanbul, 14-year-old street hawker Senol Sahin said he had only one arm because at the age of six his step-father made him climb an electrified pole to maim him and make him a beggar.

In the Dominican Republic, a 10-year-old Haitian boy was captured and sold to a sugar mill for

what was said to be the going rate of five pesos (\$3.5).

In Brazil, a teenage girl prostitute told an inquirer: "I can make in 20 minutes with a gringo what my parents made in a month and it's easy work."

Paolo, 13, in Brazil, said he stood for nine hours a day watching 250 machines turning out rubber bands. "You have to be very attentive all the time," he added.

A nine-year-old boy working in a Mexico factory was crushed to death when he accidentally switched on a machine.

These were among cases cited

by the London-based anti-slavery society — the world's oldest human rights organisation — as the U.N. group heard harrowing reports of millions of children around the world working as virtual slaves or making a precarious living from theft, begging, street trading or prostitution.

The anti-slavery society's Leah Levin told the working group the street children did not show up on labour statistics but they were "a staggering number" — estimated at 40 million in the cities of Latin America alone.

"In the major cities of the Third World they are taken for granted selling food, sweets and cigarettes. polishing shoes, guarding cars, sweeping out cafes, begging openly or going in for petty theft," she said. Like characters from Charles Dickens' "Oliver Twist." The late 20th-century street urchins live on their wits and have developed their own culture and loyalties.

In Brazil, group pickpockets have perfected a technique where a stolen item is passed rapidly from one member of the group to the next in a series of dance-like movements.

The Bogota gang-leader told anti-slavery society investigators:

"On the street we work in threes or fours. When you have snatched a wallet or bag you pass it to one of your friends and run off, so they do catch you you're clean."

"When people run after you, your friends trip them up, threaten or sometimes stab them. The second-hand shops give you 10 times less than it's worth, but on good days you can live well."

In the Colombian City of Cali, a 12-year-old who makes a living by picking over rubbish dumps and recycling anything usable told investigators knowingly: "People give easily to little boys."

In Quito, Ecuador, the children

work in groups called *galladas* or *pandillas*, making out their own territory and finding sleeping places for gang members. Many hand all their earnings to parents.

"The situation is exacerbated in some states by the number of children left behind by parents emigrating to the United States, many of whom are never reclaimed," the report said.

"Brazil has reputedly the worst problem of street children ... in the world," the report said.

In Rio De Janeiro alone, two million children — one-tenth of the city's population — live on the streets and 100,000 children under three years old are abandoned there every month.

The society called for an integrated U.N. action on the problem in advance of International Youth Year in 1985.

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## Connors grabs a big lead in Grand Prix tennis standings

PARIS (R) — American Jimmy Connors still has a big lead in the men's Grand Prix tennis standings despite dropping out of the Canadian Open at the semi-final stage because of injury during the weekend.

Connors, this year's Wimbledon Champion, has compiled 2,545 points to 1,930 for second-placed Guillermo Vilas. The American can increase his lead in this week's ATP Championships at Mason, Ohio, for which he is seeded second.

### Standings

1. Jimmy Connors (U.S.)	2,545 points
2. Guillermo Vilas (Argentina)	1,930
3. Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia)	1,540
4. Jose Higueras (Spain)	1,186
5. John McEnroe (U.S.)	1,085
6. Mats Wilander (Sweden)	1,080
7. Vitas Gerulaitis (U.S.)	1,060
8. Yannick Noah (France)	914
9. Andres Gomez (Ecuador)	844
10. Jose Luis Clerc (Argentina)	807
11. Peter McNamara (Australia)	786
12. Gene Mayer (U.S.)	720
13. Mel Purcell (U.S.)	672
14. Johan Krik (South Africa)	642
15. Sandy Mayer (U.S.)	629

## Pakistan crushes England in 2nd test

LONDON (R) — Pakistan crushed England by 10 wickets on the fifth and final day of the second cricket test at Lord's here Monday to level the three-match series.

Pakistan's victory, which was achieved with 29 balls to spare, was only their second against England. Their first was at the Oval in 1954.

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## Hinault fined for refusing to submit to doping test

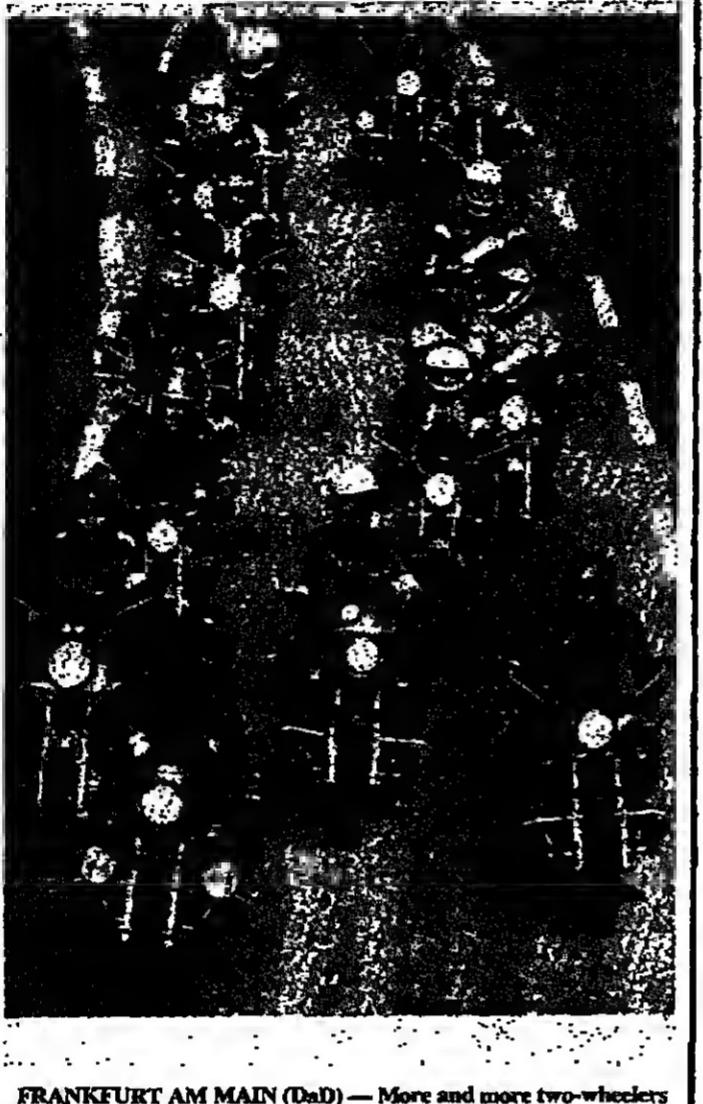
PARIS (R) — Tour de France winner Bernard Hinault and four other French cyclists were each fined 3,300 francs (\$485) and given suspended one-month bans Tuesday for refusing to submit to a doping test after a race in July.

Hinault, Bernard Vallet, Jean-Rene Bernaudeau, Regis Clerc and Pierre le Bigault were disciplined by the federation's medical commission for not taking the tests after a race at Callac in Brittany on July 27.

Andre Chalmeil, president of the Professional Cyclists' Union, said at the time: "We are really being treated like children."

Sources said leading professionals might continue to challenge the authorities on drug tests which they claim are based on unfounded suspicions.

## Frankfurt minister founds Motorcyclists for Christ



FRANKFURT AM MAIN (Dad) — More and more two-wheelers are dying in road accidents in the Federal Republic of Germany, especially youngsters on mopeds and scooters. Experts say the kids have too little experience and are too keen to take risks. Bernd-Jurgen Baumann, 40, a Frankfurt clergyman and proud owner of a 1,600-cc BMW, has set up a group known as Motorcyclists for Christ to foster road sense and reduce death toll. He has rallied up to 1,000 bikers at ecumenical services for the group.

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## 1982 - a bad year for Formula One Grand Prix racing circus

ZELTWEG, Austria (R) —

Despite a thrilling climax to Sunday's Austrian Grand Prix when Italian Elio de Angelis won by half a length from Finland's Keke Rosberg, it has been a bad year for the Formula One motor racing circus.

Canadian Gilles Villeneuve and Italian Riccardo Paletti are dead and World Championship leader Didier Pironi of France is lying seriously injured in hospital.

The question being asked by drivers, constructors and officials at Oesterreichring last weekend was: "Has Formula One racing become too fast?"

The rapid development of turbocharged engines saw cars top 320 kph on Sunday although there is general agreement this season's accidents had little or nothing to do with turbos.

"They were basically caused by driver error and could have happened 10 years ago," said Britain's John Watson, currently second in the championship in his conventionally-aspirated three-litre McLaren.

Villeneuve, one of the most exciting of the new generation of drivers, was killed during practice for the Belgian Grand Prix on May 8.

Paletti, a relative newcomer, died at the Canadian Grand Prix the following month when he did not see Pironi's stalled Ferrari on the starting grid and crashed into it at 160 kph.

None of the accidents have been blamed on the power of the turbos but there is a widespread feeling that their fearsome power is a dangerous innovation.

"The cars are going too fast on the straight and into the corners," said British manufacturer Ken Tyrrell, a view shared by Bernie Ecclestone, head of the turbo-powered Brabham team and president of the Formula One Constructors' Association (FOCA).

"There is too much difference between the turbos and conventional cars," he said. "We would like to see all the cars with around 500 horsepower," and added that the turbo-powered Ferraris were thought to be reaching around 700hp.

Derek Ongaro, head of safety for the International Motor-Racing Federation (FISA) backed up that view when he said: "We are reaching a situation where the cars are travelling faster than drivers can react."

Ongaro also believes cars are being built with so little movement

in suspension, about two centimetres, they become unstable on uneven surfaces. "They're like state-boats, they slide and slither all over the place," he added.

But Watson summed up the dilemma facing the sport when he said: "Accidents happen when drivers are pushing, but it's the push that makes them drivers. If you haven't got it, you won't be one."

Some feel lessons can be learned from Villeneuve's accident, which happened while he was trying to set a fast practice time on qualifying tyres. The critics of the "sticky" compound qualifying tyres are urging that they should be scrapped.

Similarly, in the case of Paletti, there have been proposals to introduce a rolling start in Formula One similar to the practice adopted in the United States.

McLaren director Crofton Brown does not favour such a move. "Rolling starts aren't suitable for our circuits. Cars tend to bunch going across the line, and everyone would arrive at the first corner going that much faster," he said.

Some drivers would like to see improvements at the start, such as

more space between cars and a warning light on each row that can be turned on as soon as a stalled driver raises his arm.

Other ideas include the reduction of the floor area of the cars, which would reduce cornering speed and a fixed amount of fuel which would force designers to go for efficiency rather than straight power.

But according to Britain's former World Champion Jackie Stewart, whose record total of 27 Grand Prix wins is still intact, one of the problems is a lack of discipline and etiquette among drivers.

"The behaviour of some is less than I would expect from drivers at the level," he said.

Among other things he singled out the tendency of some drivers to weave from side to side on the straight to prevent following cars picking up their slipstream. "You just don't know when another car is passing you," he said.

Stewart feels the drivers should discipline themselves by an organisation similar to Britain's Jockey Club, which can hand out fines and other penalties when it considers jockeys have behaved badly.

### No-win situation

"When I was fighting, I'd knock a guy out in the first round and they'd go, 'Ernie, why didn't you let it go for a while?'" he said. "If you knock a guy out in the first round, they say the guy's a bum. If it goes all the way, you can't punch."

"I don't know what it is, man. I don't know what people want."

Terrell became a champion in 1965 after the WBA stripped Muhammad Ali of his share of his title for fighting an unsanctioned rematch with Sonny Liston. Terrell defeated Eddie Mechen in a championship bout booted by those in attendance in Chicago. He defended his title against George Chuvalo and won \$45,000 in 1966. The year before, Ali received \$75,000 for defeating Floyd Patterson.

The two champions fought in the Houston Astrodome in 1967. Terrell recalled fight posters featuring Ali's name in great, bold letters while his, he said, "looked like the small print on an insurance policy."

Ali received a unanimous decision in a fight best remembered for Terrell's stamina—he endured 15 rounds of punishment.

— New York Times

## Wilander beaten by compatriot Hogstedt

MASON, Ohio (R) — Qualifier Thomas Hogstedt of Sweden upset fellow countryman Mats Wilander, ranked 13th in the world and the reigning French Open Champion, 7-5, 3-6, 6-1 Monday night in the first round of the \$300,000 Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) championship.

Hogstedt, 18, is the 10th ranked men's player in his country and 153 in the world.

He was the aggressor throughout the two-hour and fourteen minute match. He trailed four love in the opening set but recovered to win the next four games. He saved two set points serving at 4-5 and then broke Wilander in the 11th game.

After losing his serve once in the second set Hogstedt lost just four points in his four service games in the final set. Wilander was broken in the second and fourth games.

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# WORLD

## Jaruzelski returns home after Crimea discussion with Brezhnev

MOSCOW (R) — Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski left the Soviet Union for home Tuesday after a 24-hour visit in which he discussed the situation in his country with President Leonid Brezhnev.

General Jaruzelski, according to a TASS news agency summary of his talk in the Crimea Monday with Mr. Brezhnev, told the Soviet leadership that a "counter-revolutionary underground" was preventing Poland's recovery from crisis.

He was clearly referring to calls by clandestine members of the suspended Solidarity trade union for a two-week protest campaign which brought a big show of force by Polish riot police Monday.

Diplomats noted that there was

no ring of expression of confidence by the Soviet side that the Warsaw leadership, which imposed military rule last December, would finally master the internal situation.

But the diplomats drew attention to the fact that the talks were said to have confirmed a "complete identity of views" on Soviet-Polish relations and international affairs—a phrase that suggested few, if any, points of difference emerged.

### Show of force

WARSAW (R) — Warsaw was calm Tuesday after street disturbances Monday night in which police used water cannon to disperse hundreds of people gathered in a central square.

Authorities withdrew the columns of police vehicles which rumbled through the streets and the riot police who used tear gas in chasing scattered groups of youths.

The show of force in Warsaw, which was matched by a large deployment of police in the Baltic port of Gdansk, coincided with talks in Moscow between military ruler Wojciech Jaruzelski and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Polish papers gave prominence to a communiqué put out after the talks, which quoted Gen. Jaruzelski as saying moves to lift

Poland from its crisis were hampered by the activities of a counter-revolutionary underground movement.

The papers carried no comment about Monday's show of strength by the security forces.

The issue of the underground challenge, which Gen. Jaruzelski said was hindering "positive changes" since the imposition of martial law last December, appeared to have dominated the meeting in the Crimea.

The Soviet News Agency TASS said the general left for home this morning, but his arrival was not immediately reported by the official Polish News Agency PAP.

Polish official newspapers

Jonathan Randal reports from the detention camp at Ansar in Israeli-occupied Lebanon

## Israelis detain thousands in occupied Lebanon

The mother, fiftyish and with a handkerchief on her head in the fashion of Shi'ite Muslim women, said nothing. Her taxi driver said nothing.

Her friend, travelling with her in the uniform of the Lebanese militia of Major Saad Haddad—which is paid, armed, and provisioned by Israel—summoned up his most eloquent arguments. "I know her son, he is a good man, innocent," the militiaman said. But the Arab-speaking Israeli military policeman standing at the gate of the prison camp just kept repeating, "Mammouh" meaning "forbidden". "But I fight alongside your army, and I tell you he's innocent," the militiaman insisted.

The Israeli policeman again said "Mammouh, Mammouh," and finally the militiaman, the driver and the mother got back into the taxi and drove back down the dusty, unpaved road.

They were neither the first nor doubtless the last Lebanese or Palestinians to come to the gates of this detention camp and inquire if their relatives were among the thousands detained by the Israelis since they invaded Lebanon on June 6.

If anything, fewer families appear these days—word has

spread since the camp was put into operation last week that the Israelis allow no personal visits.

Israeli detention of Palestinians and the conditions in which they have been held—first in Northern Israel and now in this still-under-construction camp to Lebanon—have become subjects of controversy. For more than a month after they began taking prisoners in Lebanon, Israel declined to authorise customary prison visits by the International Committee of the Red Cross, causing the ICRC to set aside its traditional discretion and to drop public hints indicating its displeasure.

Now, new questions about the camp at Ansar have been raised by an abrupt and unexplained suspension by the ICRC of those visits for three days, and by accounts of the conditions inside the camp coming from youths recently released from Ansar and from other accounts.

A request from the Washington Post bureau in Jerusalem to visit the camp with an Israeli escort officer was at first turned down. Then was prohibited without an escort officer and permission from the Israeli government. The Israeli blitz has changed the face of the region. There appear to be

experts familiar with ICRC regulations speculated that serious overcrowding of prison facilities or possible refusal by the detaining authorities to permit

private interviews at the prisoners' place of detention would result in a suspension of interviewing.

The exact number of detainees at the camp is not known, but present estimates suggest that it has reached the 7,000 limit. Recent bus traffic has suggested that the camp, which is being expanded, may end up housing as many as 10,000 detainees—or 1,000 more than the Israeli authorities have acknowledged they held earlier last month.

The youths said they had been driven up from the northern Israeli high-security detention centre at Megiddo sitting on the floor of buses, their hands over their heads, and being made to shout "Bark like the dog you are," and "Long Live Begin, Long Sharon."

As difficult as conditions were at Ansar—before the Israeli authorities apparently took the corrective action that led to the resumption of interviews—the fate of the families waiting for the detainees' release is possibly even more worrying. Perhaps as many as 10,000 Palestinians—most of them men—are unaccounted for in the Israeli occupied territories in Southern Lebanon.

—Washington Post

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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**Q.1** As South, vulnerable, you hold: ♦A763 ♦KQ95 ♦Q843 ♦A The bidding has proceeded: South West North East Pass 3 ♦ Dble Pass ?

What do you bid now? A.—Your side should have at least game, and even slam is not inconceivable. But in which suit? You should not make the choice unilaterally. By cue-bidding four clubs, you give partner the option of picking the suit, and you can support any one that he chooses.

**Q.2** Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦A794 ♦842 ♦1094 ♦QJ7 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 NT Pass Pass 2 ♦ Pass Pass ?

What action do you take?

A.—There are four possible choices: a bid of two spades; a raise to two no trump; a double; or a pass. The first three are aggressive actions, which are stabs in the dark and could result in possible large minus scores for your side. Despite the fact that your side has a combined count of at least 23 HCP, we suggest you pass—then apologize to partner for your timidity if you defeat two hearts badly. When you don't know what to do, the conservative action usually yields more points in the long run.

**Q.3** East-West vulnerable, as South you hold: ♦QJ98 ♦Q62 ♦Q3 ♦J874 The bidding has proceeded: West North East South 1 ♦ Dble Pass 1 ♦ Pass 2 NT Pass ?

What action do you take?

A.—Partner's auction shows a hand worth almost a two no-trump opening bid. He surely has the equivalent of 21 points and you have six. Simple arithmetic solves the problem. Bid three no trump.

♦Q4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold: ♦Q84 ♦87 ♦AQ5 ♦AQ982 The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West 1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A.—You could play it safe by bidding three diamonds, but that could easily get you to the wrong spot. We think the choice is between three spades and three no trump, and we prefer the latter.

With a mix of your strength in diamonds, no trump seems like the logical spot. In addition, your tenaces in the minors will be protected from a potentially damaging opening lead.

**Q.5** As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦A1087 ♦A9652 ♦984 ♦6 The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West 1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A.—Since you have a five-card heart suit and a mild fit with partner's suit, your hand rates a move toward game. Bid two spades. That augments game, while pin-pointing your side strength.

If you simply re-bid to three hearts, partner won't be able to judge how well the hands fit, and he could raise you to a hopeless game—or pass when it's cold!

**Q.6** Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦754 ♦AK ♦AQ10 ♦AJ93 The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West Pass Pass 1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A.—Partner's jump describes a hand of near opening bid strength with a good spade suit. Since a new suit by you would be forcing, you could start a slam try by bidding three clubs. But really all you are interested in the quality of partner's spades, so we suggest a jump to five spades. A bid over game here can only ask partner to continue to slam if he has excellent trumps.

## Irish attorney-general resigns after murder scandal

DUBLIN (R) — Irish Attorney-General Patrick Connolly resigned Monday night following the arrest at his apartment of a man who has been charged with two murders.

Mr. Connolly, 55, said he resigned because of the embarrassment the incident has caused the government and added: "My involvement in this case is entirely innocent."

He quit as the government's chief legal officer when he met Prime Minister Charles Haughey after returning from holiday in the United States.

Mr. Haughey said in a statement that Mr. Connolly was a "kind compassionate man" and that he accepted his departure with regret.

The affair has shaken Mr. Haughey's minority government.

**Bishops ask Argentine leaders to restore democracy**

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentine Catholic Bishops have urged the military government to deal with the disappearance of thousands of people missing since a crackdown on leftist guerrillas in the 1970s.

The bishops, at their annual conference, also asked President Reynaldo Bignone's government to lift the state of siege in force since 1976.

In a statement Monday night, they said: "It would be a great contribution to restore demo-

cracy, for the government to take effective steps to solve the serious problem of the missing people, prisoners without trial, those who have completed their sentences and are still in prison...to inform (about their fate) and release them."

Many of those missing are believed dead but successive governments have refused to comment on their fate.

The bishops also condemned guerrilla activity although this has now practically disappeared.

## Turkish national assembly approves draft constitution

ANKARA (R) — Turkey's military-appointed national assembly Tuesday approved in principle a much-criticized draft constitution under which the country can return to elected government.

Members of the consultative assembly will now debate the 200-article draft clause by clause to produce a final document for approval by the ruling five-man national security council and presentation to the country in a referendum set for November.

Political commentators said the fundamentals of the draft would almost certainly survive as assembly members were reluctant to risk delaying the promised elections for a new government by spring 1984.

The proposed constitution provides for a president to be elected for seven years by a single chamber parliament, itself elected by universal suffrage for five years. The president would have the power, in times of emergency, to rule by decree and curb personal freedoms.

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